*January* 24, 1776. NUMB. 2457.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

## GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.——"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

*Philadelphia, December* 5, 1775.

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BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 5th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 170½ acres; bounded by lands of George Phipps, Griffith John, Robert Alliſon and others; late the eſtate of Daniel John; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 6th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 287 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Gamble, Alexander Rogers, William Daviſon and others; late the eſtate of James Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by †

*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 63 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Armſtrong, William M'Kim, William Peoples, and Robert Allen; late the eſtate of John M'Pherſon; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

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*Cheſter County, January* 19, 1776.

**To be LETT,** and may be entered on the 18th Day of APRIL next,

THE Mills and Plantation, in Upper Providence, late the eſtate of Charles Linn, deceaſed; the mill-houſe built of ſtone, near 60 by 40 feet, 3 ſtories high, on a good ſtream of water, with 2 pair of ſtones; the merchant ſtones are Colognes, and are allowed to be extraordinary good, the others country ſtones, 3 bolting cheſts with good cloths in them, the hoiſting and bolting go by water; the plantation contains 66 acres, 4 fields of about 7 acres each, the ſoil good for grain or paſture, about 12 acres of good meadow, moſtly watered; on the place is a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, and waggon-houſe. The terms may be known, by applying to the under-mentioned Executor and Executrix.

*** All perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the above-mentioned Deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the 15th day of February next, in order to prevent further trouble to ANDREW LINN, Executor, MARTHA LINN, and MARY LINN, Execut.

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*Northumberland County, December* 13, 1775.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned not to take aſſignment of a Bond for Thirty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, given by Jacob Foughts, of Buffaloe townſhip, Northampton county, to Bernard Esregood, bearing date the latter end of January, 1775, payable one year after date, and evidenced by Joſeph Green, as I intend to diſpute the payment thereof, it being fraudulently obtained. JACOB FOUGHTS. ¶

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*Philadelphia, January* 22, 1776.

ROBERT DOVE

INTENDS declining buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible, and deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid. And all perſons who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity to put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

*N. B.* He has for ſale, a quantity of Calf-ſkins and Soal-Leather, &c. which he will diſpoſe of very cheap for caſh.

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*First-Month* 15, 1776.

ISAAC and BENJAMIN CATHRALL,

at their Store, at William Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia, have for ſale,

A LARGE aſſortment of fine yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, long lawns, cambricks and lawns, 6-quarter and yard wide muſlins; kenting and muſlin handkerchiefs; ſilk and thread gauze; white, brown, and black Barcelona handkerchiefs; romal ditto; cotton and check pocket ditto; mens white and black ſilk cravats; black India taffaty; ell-wide perſian ditto; white, black, and red perſian lining; diaper tablecloths, of various ſizes; a variety of chintzes and plain calicoes; mens ribbed, cotton and worſted hoſe; plain ditto; thread ditto; womens and childrens ditto; mens gloves and mitts; womens ſilk mitts; beſt ſattin kid ditto; fine and coarſe worſted ditto; purple and cloth coloured gloves and mitts; a variety of ribbands; napkin diaper; a good aſſortment of ſecond cloths, with ſuitable trimmings; velvets and velverets, of various colours; piuſh; thickſets; fuſtians; ſaggathies; nankeen patterns; mens beſt four threaded cloth coloured breeches patterns; common ditto ditto; mens and boys leather breeches; womens ſtriped ſilk and cotton gown patterns; brillion dorſettees; double and ſingle damaſks; ſilk ſaggathy; blue, green, black, and cloth coloured calimancoes; ſtriped and plain bengall; a great variety of camblets and camblettees, ſtriped and plain; Joan's ſpinning, of various colours; rattinets; ſhaloons; anteloons; durants, with mohair, buckram, ſewing ſilk; buttons of various kinds; wide and narrow quality bindings; ſilk ferritting; coatings, of different ſorts; ſcarlet ſerge; blue duffils; red ditto; ſtriped bed ticken and linen ſtripes; 3 and 4 buſhel twilled bags; twiſt for cloaks; coloured thread; ſlacks, crewels, and canvas; Tully's and other gartering; tapes; bobbin; mens red and blue caps; ivory combs; coarſe ditto; ditto with caſes; razors with ſtraps and hones; a large aſſortment of table knives and forks; ditto of beſt pocket knives; ditto of common ſort; ſhoe and knee buckles; plated ſhoe buckles; plain and carved ditto; beſt ſciſſars, and common ditto; ſilver locket buttons; ditto ſeals; watch chains and keys; frying-pans; warming ditto; mill-ſaw files; croſs and hand-ſaw ditto; temple ſpectacles; candleſticks; large table-ſpoons, ditto tea-ſpoons; darning needles, fine ditto; whole and half-hunter whips; China and other ſnuff-boxes; bibles and ſpelling books; two feet rules, and one ditto; braſs ink-ſtands; paper ditto; ſilver thimbles; ſhirt buckles; 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch HL hinges; cheſt locks; pincers; flat irons; pigeon and duck ſhot; ſpike and ſmall gimblets; large and ſmall ſlates and pencils; mens and boys caſtor and felt hats; wire, of various ſizes; whalebone, and paſteboards; hearth bruſhes; ſweeping ditto, and clamps; gallon, half-gallon, and quart bottles; a great aſſortment of Queen's ware, and flowered ſtone cups and ſaucers; ditto of glaſs ware; ditto of delph, and Nottingham ware; and a large aſſortment of common ware.—GROCERIES as follows, Liſbon and Mountain wine, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, anniſeed, molaſſes; loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars; chocolate, coffee, pepper, ginger, alſpice, raiſins; lamp oil, and ſweet oil, in flaſks; flour of brimſtone; roll brimſtone; copperas, redwood, madder; cream of tartar; glauber ſalts, Epſom ſalts; allom, ſtarch, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; camphire; indigo; coarſe and fine ſalt; tobacco and ſnuff; bed cords; leading lines; traces, &c.

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GOODS at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be STOLEN,

ONE brown boy's Bath coating ſurtout; one brown nap ſurtout; one black coat, in the pockets was one pair of gloves, and one pair black ſtockings, marked P. M. one pompadour Bath coating coat, with one ſilk handkerchief in the pocket; one pair claret cloth boys breeches; one ſtriped linen ſhirt; one white ditto; one green jacket; two handkerchiefs, one marked J. S. B; one pair ſpeckled ſtockings, worſted; one pair grey ditto; one coverlid; one check handkerchief; one copper jug; two hats; one book, the royal calendar; one blue and one red jacket.

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*Salem, January* 15, 1776.

To be SOLD, or LETT to the Shares,

THE unexpired Term of Six Years to come (from the 25th of March next) of, and in, a plantation, ſituate in the county of Salem, and townſhip of Manington, adjoining lands of Edward Keaſby, Eſq; containing 70 acres upland, newly cleared, of an excellent ſoil, and capable of producing all ſorts of grain, equal to any in theſe parts; alſo 90 acres drained meadow, and 20 acres more may be made; there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, and a well of good water at the door: It may be entered on the 25th of March next. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ‖ ISAAC AMBLER.

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*Philadelphia, January* 16, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS FOTHERGILL, late of this city, Pewterer, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by ¶

ROBERT JEWELL, Adminiſtrator.

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*Philadelphia, Firſt-Month* 22, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DICKINSON, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid by MARY DICKINSON, and CADWALADER DICKINSON, Execut. ‡

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WENT ADRIFT from my Shallop, oppoſite Cheſter, on the 24th Day of December laſt, a ſmall Moſes built BOAT, painted on the Stern Sheets with L. LLOYD. Whoever takes up ſaid Boat, and ſecures her, ſo that I can get her again, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, paid by †

*Darby, January* 15, 1776. ISAAC LLOYD.

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LONDON, October 28.

THE following, it is ſaid, was the amendment propoſed on Thurſday laſt in the Houſe of Lords, by the M -----s of R———m.

"That we behold, with the utmoſt concern, the diſorders and diſcontents in the Britiſh Colonies rather increaſed than diminiſhed, by the means that have been uſed to ſuppreſs and allay them; a circumſtance alone ſufficient to give this Houſe juſt reaſon to fear that thoſe means were not originally well conſidered, or properly adapted to anſwer the ends to which they were directed.

"We are ſatisfied by experience that the misfortune has, in a great meaſure, ariſen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the Parliament of the true ſtate and condition of the Colonies; by reaſon of which, meaſures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no ſalutary end was reaſonably to be expected; tending to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, to bring diſcredit on the wiſdom of his Majeſty's councils, and to nouriſh, without hope of end, a moſt unhappy civil war.

"Deeply impreſſed with a melancholy ſtate of public concerns, we ſhall, in the fulleſt information we can obtain, and with the moſt mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to diſcover, as we ſhall be moſt willing to apply, the moſt effectual means of reſtoring order to the diſtracted affairs of the Britiſh empire, conſiſtence to his Majeſty's government, obedience, by a prudent and temperate uſe of its powers, to the authority of Parliament, and a ſatisfaction and happineſs to all his people.

"By theſe means we truſt we ſhall avoid any occaſion of having recourſe to the alarming dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the ſupport of his Majeſty's authority within his own dominions, and the ſtill more dreadful calamity of ſhedding Britiſh blood by Britiſh arms."

In the Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday, before any motion could be made for taking his Majeſty's ſpeech into conſideration, Lord C-----n roſe and preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London. The petition was accordingly received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.—The Lord C--------r roſe with ſome degree of warmth, and condemned the impropriety of the conduct of the noble Lord who preſented the petition; ſaid that it had been always a rule in that Houſe, on ſuch occaſions as the preſent, not to receive or enter upon any buſineſs whatever, till the ſpeech from the throne was previouſly taken into conſideration. He added, it was a compliment uniformly paid and expected; that a failure of it was looked upon as a mark of diſreſpect; but that, however, ſince the learned and noble Lord had thought proper to depart from that rule, he ſhould, in turn, beg leave to preſent a petition from the Freeholders, &c. of his Majeſty's Colony of Nova-Scotia. His Lordſhip then preſented the petition, in his place, which was of courſe read by the clerk. It is a very long one, and aſſerts the ſovereignty and ſupremacy of the Mother Country, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſpecific terms; makes offers of aſſiſtance, and teſtifies the loyalty, obedience and zeal of the Nova-Scotians, in expreſſions as the moſt zealous ſupporters of the claims of the Britiſh Parliament could poſſibly dictate. But before the Clerk had proceeded quite half through, the matter took a ſtrange turn; for after this political confeſſion of faith, the Nova-Scotians immediately change their note, and enter into a very long enumeration and detail of their *grievances;* condemn the whole ſyſtem of Colony Government; point out ſeveral modes of redreſs and regulation; and, in fine, become at once the authoritative *Counſellors*, and, if not the actual, at leaſt the virtual *accuſers* of their truſty *friends* the preſent *Miniſters*. When the Clerk was begining to read this part of the petition, it ſeemed to be the wiſh of ſome of the noble Lords in office and their friends to ſink it; but ſeveral of the noble Lords in oppoſition inſiſted that it ſhould be read through, that the whole might be received or rejected together. It was ordered to lie on the table.

*The* SPEECH *of the* LORD MAYOR, JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; laſt Thurſday in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for an Addreſs to the King:*

Mr. SPEAKER,

I INTIRELY agree with the Honourable Gentleman, who ſeconded the motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that every man ought now to ſpeak out, and in a moment ſo important as the preſent to the whole empire, I think it ill becomes the dignity and duty of Parliament to loſe itſelf in ſuch a fulſome, adulatory Addreſs to the throne as that now propoſed. We ought rather, Sir, to approach our Sovereign with ſound and wholeſome advice, and even with remonſtrances againſt the conduct of his Miniſters, who have precipitated the nation into an unjuſt, ruinous, felonious and murderous war. I call the war with our brethren in America, an unjuſt, felonious war, becauſe the primary cauſe and confeſſed origin of it is the attempt to take their money from them without their conſent, contrary to the common rights of all mankind, and thoſe great fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution for which Hampden bled. I aſſert, Sir, that it is in conſequence a murderous war, becauſe it is an attempt to deprive men of their lives, for ſtanding up in the juſt cauſe of the defence of their property and their clear rights. It becomes no leſs a murderous war with reſpect to many of our fellow-ſubjects of this iſland, for every man, either of the navy or army, who has been ſent by government to America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural and unjuſt conteſt, has been murdered by Adminiſtration, and his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, Sir, will draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon this devoted kingdom.

"I think this war, Sir, fatal and ruinous to our country. It abſolutely annihilates the only great ſource of

[For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.]

## WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 12.

Notwithstanding Lord Dunmore's late proclamation for emancipating such slaves as should repair to his standard, we are informed, by a correspondent, that two of his own Negroes, with an overseer, passed through Fredericksburg one day last week, on their way to his Berkeley plantation; so that it should seem his Lordship has not been so very generous to his own bondmen as he wished to be to those who were the property of others, but whom neither *he*, nor even his *august master*, have the smallest right to intermeddle with.

By advices from the army, we learn that all the mills at Tucker's point, with the Scotch distillery, and Mr. Sprowle's houses at Gosport, are totally demolished; as is likewise the chief part of Norfolk, a few houses only remaining above the church, which are occupied by our troops.

Two deserters from the Liverpool frigate inform, that a tender is fitting out for James river, on a pirating voyage; and that all the vessels of war, but one, are shortly to come round to York-town.

The Hon. the General Congress have transmitted to the Convention of this Colony extracts of letters from Lord Dunmore to the commander in chief at Boston, giving an account of the many *signal victories* he has gained over the *shirtmen*, and desiring a farther reinforcement of men, with some cash (5000 l. sterling, we hear) and then, he makes no doubt, he shall be able to fix himself at the palace in Williamsburg.

The brig from Cork, taken by Captain Barron last week, was bound for Boston, loaded with pork, potatoes, eggs, wine, porter, cheese, and dried beef, and is supposed to be worth 5000 l. sterling.

## WORCESTER, *January* 12.

On Monday night, about 8 o'clock, a detachment consisting of three or four hundred men, under the command of Major Knolton, crossed over to Charlestown; part of them went over the Mill-dam, part passed through the enemy's abbetie on the common road from Cambridge to Charlestown. They were conducted, as it is said, by a young deserter from the Welsh fuzileers; but be that as it may, their object was to burn the houses which escaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June; and to make prisoners a body of soldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in these houses. The affair was conducted with the utmost silence, prudence, regularity and spirit;—the houses were set on fire as directed, and the soldiers (five in number, and one woman) brought off prisoners. The Regulars in the fort of Bunker's-Hill, did not act with that regularity which those gentlemen who labour hard to intimidate us, with the superiority of red coats over brown coats, would persuade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and close fire on absolutely nothing at all, that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpose, laughed in security, and in security returned with their captives, without a single man killed or wounded.

## NEWBURY-PORT, *January* 5.

By Capt. Lee, who arrived here last Wednesday from Malaga, we are informed, that on his passage he spoke with a large store ship, from London, loaded with provisions for the ministerial troops at Boston—The Captain of which informed, that he sailed in company with a number of other vessels loaded for the same purpose—and that the Ministry were to send 40,000 troops early in the Spring to America.

Captain Lee also informs, that the King of Spain has raised another army of 30,000 men, to go against the Moors and Algerines;—and that the Spaniards were greatly in our favour.

*Extract of a Letter from a Master of a Vessel in Antigua, to his Friend in Portsmouth, dated November 7, 1775.*

"This day a vessel arrived from Gibraltar, and says the Hanoverians, amounting to near 900, had arrived there, and the English troops embarked for England; the soldiers declare they will not fight the Americans; the Governor has thrown up his Commission, and the people look upon Gibraltar to be SOLD."

## NEW-YORK, *January* 18.

*Copy of a letter from General Montgomery to General Carleton, dated Holland House (near Quebec) Dec. 16, 1775.*

"SIR,

"Notwithstanding the personal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithstanding the cruelty you have shewn to the unhappy prisoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourse to this expedient, to save you from the destruction which hangs over your wretched garrison.—Give me leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with your situation: A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of sailors, most of them our friends; of citizens, who wish to see us within the walls; a few of the worst troops that call themselves soldiers; the improbability of relief, and the certain prospect of wanting every necessary of life, should your opponents confine themselves to a simple blockade, point out the absurdity of resistance—such is your situation. I am at the head of troops accustomed to success, confident of the righteousness of the cause they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and so highly incensed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuse, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I restrain them, till my batteries are ready, from assaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and just retaliation.—Firing upon a Flag of Truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among savages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my sentiments; however, I will at any rate acquit my conscience. Should you persist in an unwarrantable defence, the consequences be upon your own head. Beware of destroying stores of any sort, as you did at Montreal, or in the river; if you do, by Heavens there will be no mercy shewn."

*Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated Dec. 17.*

"There is in this city a neat grand parade, before a large Church, in which is a sett of bells. On the parade stands a holy Cross, by the side of which was placed the bust of a person, formerly honoured, esteemed and beloved by people of all ranks, but now, like Milton's Lucifer, *alas how fall'n! how chang'd!* to the reverse of what he was. On the night of the 15th instant, his head was severed from his body, and being fastened by his side, in the morning was carried to the Hospital, but it is said the best Surgeons declare they can do nothing for him, and that he is absolutely past all cure.

"Our brother soldiers now before Quebec have thrown up ramparts of snow and water, which, when consolidated and frozen, are proved by experience to be sufficient for the purpose. Who but Yankoos would have thought of such a contrivance? or who but [illegible] would carry on a siege at such a season of the year?

"The Companies of the Captains Weisenfelt, Cheeseman, Mott, Varrick, and Quackenbos, are before Quebec; Captains Goforth's and Lyon's are stationed here, under Col. Ritzma. Captain Willet has the command at St. John's."

## PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

*In* CONGRESS, *January* 17, 1776.

*Resolved*, That the Colonels of the several Battalions, ordered to be raised, do immediately order their Officers on recruiting service, to such parts where they are best known and have the greatest probability of success.

That the Recruiting Officers ought to be careful to inlist none but healthy, sound and able bodied men, not under 16 years of age.

That the Colonels of the several Battalions aforesaid appoint some place or places of rendezvous to which the recruits may be sent, and where the Battalions may be quartered.

That the greatest attention ought to be paid to the behaviour of the Troops in quarters, that they may give no reasonable cause of complaint.

That the quarters of the Troops be duly discharged once every week.

That an allowance of Ten Shillings per man be made to the Recruiting Officers, in lieu of their expences in recruiting, exclusive of the subsistence money allowed them, and that in case any men be inlisted contrary to the foregoing regulations, the pay they may have received, and the subsistence money that may be paid for them, shall be stopped from the pay of such Recruiting Officers.

That the Colonels of the several Pennsylvania Battalions be supplied with money for the recruiting service by the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, and disburse the same to the several Recruiting Officers, the Colonels and other Officers to be accountable for what they shall receive, and all arrears they may fall into to be stopped from their pay.

That no bought indented servants be employed on board the Fleet or in the army of the United Colonies, without the consent of their masters.

*Extract from the minutes,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

*Philadelphia, January* 17, 1776.

Such persons as are willing to erect POWDER-MILLS in this province, within fifty miles distance of this city, are desired to apply to the Committee of Safety, who will lend them money on security, if required, for that purpose, and give them also other encouragement.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

*Philadelphia, January* 23, 1776.

WHEREAS many officers of the association have purchased arms, at their own expence, for the use of such associators as are unable to supply themselves, for the defence of this province:

*Resolved*, That this Committee are willing to purchase all arms purchased by officers of the association in this city, that shall be approved as good arms by the Commissary. And the Committees of Inspection in the several counties are requested to take proper steps to purchase all arms purchased as above, by any officers in their respective counties, and draw orders on this Board for payment. And the said arms shall be put, or remain, in the hands of such associators in their respective counties, as are unable to supply themselves, and the commanding officers of the several battalions shall certify the number and value of each firelock to this Committee, and be accountable for the delivery of such arms, unless lost in actual service, whenever they shall be called upon by this Committee or Assembly.

*Extract from the Minutes,*
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Daniel M'Calla is appointed Chaplain to the first battalion of the Pennsylvania regulars.

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Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

*The following piece upon the method of procuring* SALT-PETRE, *which you are requested to publish, was written by a Gentleman in a neighbouring colony, who has always turned his speculations towards the public good. At this time, every thing new upon so important a subject as that on which he treats has a claim to general attention. The idea of teaching by example, rather than by written or verbal directions, insisted on so strongly by the author, it is to be hoped will not be lost upon those, who, in the several provinces, are in the direction of public affairs.*

Your humble Servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

THE influence of Parliament was exerted to obtain pot-ash from America: Men were sent over to erect works;—they failed of obtaining it to advantage. This endeavour of Parliament was seconded by the inclinations of the people of America in general, and by the zeal of many; some of whom were ruined, or much hurt, by the attempt to become rich from great works. And tho' a few in companies so far succeeded, as to continue in making pot-ash from them, yet it was not so as to encourage others, who were intent upon it, to follow them. Very little pot-ash was exported; and the object was almost lost, when a few old women in the country took to making it in their little iron kettles, and, carrying their small parcels to the market towns, the pot-ash was collected, and thence exported, to the amount of several hundreds of thousands of pounds value. Thus pot-ash was, by the good old women, established a valuable article of commerce, when the omnipotency of Parliament, aided by the inclinations of the country, could not succeed in great works.

Just so is salt-petre to be obtained. Lead the good country housewife to take up the practice;—you will presently see it a common article of goods in the market.

*Nitre* is *no where* to be found in the lap of nature, *in considerable quantities*; but *is every where, in scattered particles.*

The design of erecting great works, for making salt-petre in America, for immediate use, is attended with several objections and inconveniencies, especially in a time of war. The collecting the dispersed particles to a great factory is infinitely discouraging and difficult: And the factory would be liable to surprize and destruction, by the sudden unexpected success of a bold invader.

Rubbish and earth, containing, as essential to the production of nitre, the remains of vegetable or animal putrid matter, may be collected; but, in what time, in what quantity, where, at how many places has it been done, or is likely to be, to answer the present *emergency?* There has, indeed, been much *talk* of it,—and great things were to have been done—but are not!

The business of salt-petre making is quite new;—the people in general gape at the thought of it;—'tis because of its novelty,—their ignorance of it. They are, now, desirous of making it. But all the verbal and written directions in the world, ever so often repeated, will not lessen the apparent difficulty or impracticability. But, *shew* them the process;—let them *see* that it is as simple as soap-making;—let John, the honest countryman, *see* you go to his rubbish, his tobacco-house or other shelter, and, with a spade, in two or three minutes, dig up earth sufficient to produce a pound or two of pure salt-petre;—*see* you put it into a tub; pour on it two or three times its quantity of warm water; and, after its standing twelve or fifteen hours, *see* you draw off the lye, quite clear, and then evaporate it, by boiling and simmering, until it will shoot into brown chrystals, when put into a cool place;—and what will be the greatest encouragement to him, that this process is exactly like drawing off and boiling lye for soap,—earth being used instead of ashes. But, when he discovers that so far of the process, simple as it is, and so like his daily practice in soap making, is the most tedious part, how will he be astonished that, before this time, the making salt-petre has not been the daily profitable employment—amusement—of every country family, especially when he comes to calculation.

I am a tobacco planter, and frequently see my tobacco-house floor shot up with nitre like hoar frost, in considerable quantities. But it is not tobacco-houses alone that yield it. Any earth, sheltered from the sun and rain, will give it you; especially where any putrid vegetable or animal substance has lain, or is mixed with the earth *.

Jeremiah Brown, of Virginia, whose account of salt-petre is published in the Museum Rusticum, Gentleman's Magazine, and Annual (or Political) Register for 1763, says a sixty foot tobacco-house will yield 1600 lb. of salt-petre. I have pursued his method of making it, and find his directions answer in every particular †. But, instead of 1600, I will reckon only on 320 lb. each tobacco-house, and am sure this is much within bounds, from observations of my own in the course of some practice. It is known that Virginia and Maryland export 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco per annum. I will suppose 5 hogsheads of tobacco cured in each tobacco-house; equal to 18,000 houses, at 1 lb. of nitre per day each. The yield will be 9 tons per day, or upwards of 3000 tons per annum. This nitre is very pure, and may be worth, in peace, 2 s. per lb. equal to 657,000 l. a noble article of commerce, added to the produce of the tobacco of those houses. Brown's way of making salt-petre, in which no filtration, no lime or ashes are used, being once introduced, would presently become habitual, a thing of course; (so is the making potash among the country housewifes in the northern colonies.) It needs little or no attendance, other than of an old Negroe to fill the tubs and kettle, and stir up the fire, and the eye of the master or mistress over the work.

Let the country people only make brown chrystals;—those to be carried to market, to a refiner in some or other of the towns. But do not depend on the towns for quantity;—rather put the country people, the continent, in motion. The people only want to *see* how you conduct the business; they will imitate. Forbear to talk much to them; overlook instruction by *words; shew* them the *operation.*

Into every county, in every colony, send a company of salt-petre makers. Give them a flag, on which paint the utensils of the work, spades, &c. The company to consist of a Captain, Ensign and Fife, &c. Public money in the Captain's hands, to pay down for all nitre produced to him. The Captain detaches those under him, to *instruct* different neighbourhoods; shew them the process; a noise must be made, a frolick; give a passion to the country people for making salt-petre; continually perambulate and instruct, so as to obtain the greatest quantity, *in the least time possible!* No time is to be lost. Under such a regulation would be order and subordination, and all are to be under the call and direction of the Provincial Powers. What a valuable stock of nitre may be gathered thus, by the end of March!—But if *this moment* is lost,—talked over the left shoulder,—FAREWELL!—ALL THAT's WORTH LIVING FOR!—FAREWELL! T. C. D.

* *A person in Second-street shewed me rough nitre, obtained by him from the floor of an old house near Philadelphia. It was good, and considerably more, in proportion to the earth from which it was taken, than in many operations was obtained from an old tobacco-house floor.*

† *A gentleman in a tobacco colony tried the methods of making salt-petre directed in Chambers's dictionary, Postlethwaite, &c. but, meeting great discouragement from them, shifted to the method given by Mr. Jeremiah Brown. This proved so simple, and so certain in all of many operations, that he recommends this alone to be pursued.—It follows—*

"Make a lye from the earth in the same manner as is usually done for soap, noting that the earth is not to be hard packed on the straw in the bottom of your lye vessel, which would retain the water to be poured on it too long, and overcharge it with saline particles, to the great interruption of the process; place the earth hollow in the vessel, for the reception of the water; the first put to it must be warmer than new milk from the cow—afterwards add cold water; fix a vessel to receive the lye as soon as you begin to put your water in, as it will not remain long upon the earth, but in a few minutes begin to drop into the receiver; if it runs foul, it must be returned upon the earth; as soon as it has dropped a gallon, you may begin to boil it in a cast-iron pot: Every bushel of earth will require near eight gallons of water: Continue to boil it gently, until you have fully charged your pot with the lye, and you will find the watry particles evaporate, until it is reduced to a thick oily consistence, shooting into small icy chrystals, which you will easily perceive by exposing the suds, in a spoon, to a cold place; then put the liquor out of the pot into wetted wooden trays, and set it by in a cool place for the first growth; if you accidentally boil it too thick, add a little cold water. When your trays have stood with the suds a few hours, you must raise one end, to let the lye drain off from the salt-petre, which is the first growth, and which, by boiling a second time, will yield you a fresh quantity.

"After it is thus drained, and become dry, you may put it into casks or tubs, until you have leisure, without prejudice to your crops, to refine."

*The above first growth or brown chrystals of salt-petre are sufficiently good for any family use; but if wanted for physic or gunpowder, it is to be refined, by melting down those brown chrystals in a very easy simple way, which shall be given to the public very soon. It is now omitted, as being unnecessary for country people to know, until they have made the first process above quite familiar to them. To give the other process with this might confound and discourage them.—Indeed, it is not at all necessary for the generality of private families to know the refining process, the brown chrystals being very good for all their purposes. What nitre they may make for market had better be sold, in its rough brown state, to the refiners.*

*Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, January 9.*

"Last evening General Putnam atchieved what our friend on Winter-hill attempted; Major Knowlton commanded the party; Minchin, and a deserter who lately came out, were the guides; about 130 passed near nine o'clock, over the mill-dam; Majors Cary and Henly had each a party, and the former was to push to the farthest house; (if you recollect, there was to your right from Cobble-hill, when you looked towards Bunker-hill, about 15 houses, which had escaped the conflagration on the 17th of June;) the plan was to surprize these houses, set them on fire, and bring off the guard, which we were informed consisted of an officer and 30 men, but the information was wrong, as there was only a serjeant and 5 men. The persons appointed to set fire to the houses neareſt the dam, had orders not to execute it until Cary had returned from the furtheſt, but, eager to fulfil what they had undertaken, they were the firſt that appeared in flames; some time after the whole was one blaze of fire. Had I Burgoyne's knack at description, I assure you a picture might be drawn that would afford great horror, and at the same time great entertainment. Bunker's-hill took the alarm—the flashing of the musquetry, from every quarter of that fort, shewed the confusion of its defenders—firing some in the air—some into Mystic River—in short, they fired at random, and thought they were attacked at every quarter, which, you may suppose, gave no small pleasure to the General, and a number of us, who were spectators of the scene from Cobble-hill. Ten of the houses were soon in ashes. The serjeant and four of the men, with one woman, were brought off prisoners; one poor wretch made some resistance, and was killed. Knowlton behaved like a man used to the business; your friend Minchin with great coolness; Cary and Henly receive merited applause; indeed, every person engaged did his duty, except being rather too eager in setting the first houses on fire.

"It is the opinion of many, that, if there was a vigorous attack made, the hill might be carried with little loss; but it was not designed, of course no preparations were made for such a push."

Our readers will expect that we should give some account of so interesting a piece of intelligence as the late unsuccessful but *brave* attempt made by the Continental troops to storm the town of QUEBEC. The following is the best we have been able to collect, and we have reason to think contains the most material facts.

General Montgomery had determined to storm the town as soon as a good opportunity offered, and his plan was to attack the upper and lower town at the same time; but several of his soldiers having deserted, he was induced to alter his design, and thought it most prudent to make two different attacks upon the lower town, the one at Cape Diamond, and the other at St. Rocks—The former was conducted under the immediate command of the General himself; but here a most unfortunate event early took place, viz. the fall of that gallant and able commander, which no doubt damped the ardor of his troops, and was the occasion of a repulse, though not till they had passed the first barrier, and were preparing to attempt the second. The other attack was conducted by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Arnold, with his own detachment from New-England, and Captain Lamb's company of artillery from New-York. They pressed through the St. Rocks, and approached near a two gun battery, without being discovered, and attacked it; the enemy bravely defended it above an hour, but it was carried. In this attack General Arnold was shot through the leg, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital, as was also Brigade Major Ogden, who, after a spirited and soldier like conduct, received a wound in his shoulder. The command of this detachment now devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Green of Rhode-Island, who, after gaining the battery, pushed on to a second barrier which they took possession of; at the same time the enemy sallied out from Palace gate, and attacked them in the rear. A field piece, which the roughness of the road would not permit their carrying on, fell into the enemies hands. The communication between the two detachments was by this means cut off; and after a resolute push for the lower town, these brave soldiers were forced to yield to superior numbers with superior advantage, and submitted themselves prisoners. Capt. M'Pherson and Capt. Cheeseman fought and fell by the side of their General. The officers distinguished themselves by their good conduct, and Lieut. Col. Green, Majors Bigelow and Meiggs, and Captains Oswald and Burr, are particularly mentioned as having done themselves great honour. The loss of General Montgomery, who well understood the duties of the soldier and the citizen, and generously endured the fatigues of the one for the sake of securing the rights of the other, is greatly regretted by every lover of mankind; but our enemies will soon find that America is become the nursery of heroes, and that while we are struggling in so glorious a cause as that of LIBERTY and VIRTUE, she will not want Generals to lead forth her armies, and direct them to victory and triumph.

John Philip De Haas, Esq; (formerly a Major in the Provincials of this province) is appointed Colonel of the first battalion of Pennsylvania Regulars, instead of Col. Bull, who has resigned.

To the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of the United Colonies, now sitting at Philadelphia.

May it please your Honours,

AN attachment to liberty, and a regard for the rights of mankind, were the only motives which induced me to take an active and leading part in the present unhappy, but at the same time most necessary struggles for the defence of the same. Being actuated by these motives, I offered my service as Colonel of the First Pennsylvania battalion raised by order of your Honourable House, to which command your Honours were pleased to appoint me. It would be the greatest satisfaction to me personally to oppose the enemies of my country, but finding myself ill treated by many of the officers in my corps, and that near one half of them threaten to resign their commissions if I continue in command, which, at a time when we are under immediate marching orders, might be productive of very bad consequences to the service, my regard to the public interest obliges me to beg leave to resign my commission, which I hereby do, at the same time humbly requesting that the Congress would proceed to a determination on the memorial exhibited against me by my officers, as I value my reputation more than life. If I have erred, I have erred with those who have gone before me, and it has been the fault of my head and not of my heart. The present untoward circumstances shall not alter my conduct, nor abate my zeal, and whenever I shall be called upon again to serve my country, I shall with the greatest pleasure obey the summons.

I am, Gentlemen, with the utmost regard,
Your most obedient humble servant,
*January* 20, 1776. JOHN BULL.

In pursuance of a writ to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of *Pennsylvania*, and counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*, dated at *Philadelphia*, the day of the date hereof, setting forth,

THAT "whereas the Honourable Speaker of the Assembly of the said province of *Pennsylvania*, by virtue of a resolve of that House on the 24th day of *November* last, and in pursuance of an act of Assembly, in that case made and provided, hath directed his order to the Provincial Secretary, requiring that a writ be issued to the Sheriff of the county of *Philadelphia*, for the election of a Burgess, to serve as a Representative in the said Assembly for the city of *Philadelphia*, in the room and stead of *Thomas Mifflin*, Esq; and thereby strictly charging and commanding me, that within five days after the receipt of the writ aforesaid, I should proceed to the election of a freeholder of the said city and county, of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability, to serve as a Representative for the city of *Philadelphia* aforesaid, in the room and stead of the said *Thomas Mifflin*, Esq; for the present year," &c. THEREFORE, in virtue of the laws of the said province of *Pennsylvania* in such case made and provided, and the said writ, I do hereby give notice to the freeholders and others of the city and county of *Philadelphia* aforesaid, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, to meet at the State-House, in the city of *Philadelphia* aforesaid, on *Friday* next, the 26th day of *January* instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a freeholder of the said city and county, to serve as a Burgess or Representative in Assembly for the city of *Philadelphia* aforesaid, the present year, in the room and stead of the said *Thomas Mifflin*, Esq; Dated at *Philadelphia* the 22d day of *January*, 1776.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

*** The PHYSICIANS appointed by the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY to examine the young Gentlemen, who intend to offer themselves for Surgeons in the new Battalions, have fixed Tuesday, the 13th of February, for that purpose.

THE Freeholders and other Electors of each Township in the County of Philadelphia, are desired to meet at some convenient place in their respective townships, on Saturday the 10th day of February next (which place of meeting the present Township Committee are requested to notify, by fixing advertisements at the most public places) to choose one suitable person for a County Committee-man, and two or more persons for Township Committee-men, that the persons so chosen as County Committee-men meet at the house of Jacob Neaff, on Saturday, the 17th ensuing, at which time this Committee dissolve.

*** The Township Committees are requested to compleat their Collections for the Relief of the Poor of Boston, and pay their respective Balances into the hands of Mr. Edward Milnor, in Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Chester, Bucks, and Lancaster, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the same, at Easton, for the county of Northampton, from the 17th day of February next, to the 23d of the same month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Chester, for the county of Chester, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennsbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaster, for the county of Lancaster, from the 25th to the 28th of March next, inclusive; at which respective times and places, all persons concerned are required to be punctual in discharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

GENTLEMEN, who wish to possess any of the following excellent and scarce BOOKS, are requested to observe they may now be had at ROBERT BELL's, in Third-street, Philadelphia, viz.

LAW BOOKS.

REPORTS by Burrow, Lord Raymond, Atkyns, Wilson, Leving, Salkeld, Strange, Ventris, Vezey, Saunders, Lilly, Skinner, Vaughan, Coke, Croke, Cases in equity, &c. &c.
Swinburne on Wills, Wood's Institute, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Tremaine's Pleas of the Crown, Coke on Littleton, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Instructor Clericalis, Bacon and Selden on Government, &c. &c.

Also the following Miscellaneous Works:

Macaulay's History of England, 5 vol. Lyttleton's History of Henry the Second, 4 vol. Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great-Britain, 3 vol. Totze's Present State of Europe, 3 vol. Millot's History of England, 2 vol. Grey's Debates of the House of Commons, 10 vol. Duke of Sully's Memoirs, 6 vol. Neal's History of the Puritans, 4 vol. Stewart's Political Oeconomy, 3 vol. Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 4 vol. The Works of Swift, Pope, Homer, Shakespear, Shaftsbury, Addison, Shenstone, Cowley, Dryden, Waller, Prior, Plato, Tacitus by Gordon, Independent Whig, Cato's Letters, Nature Displayed, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, &c. &c. With a variety of New and Old Books too numerous to insert.

*Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.*

BRIGHT and PECHIN,

HAVE for sale, at their store, in Water street, about mid-way between Race and Vine-streets, Old West-India Rum, Coffee, Sugars in Hogsheads, Cocoa, stout Carolina Soal-Leather, Indigo, Beaver and Otter Skins, Bees-wax, and a quantity of Mahogany, &c. &c.

OZENBRIGS and TICKLENBURGS,

Just opening, and to be sold for ready Money only, by

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his Store, in Market-street, near the Coffee-house,

WITH sundry other dry GOODS on hand, French and Carolina Indigo, Florence oil, sweet wines, brandy, Holland and country geneva, in cases; cordials in barrels; cinnamon and mace; best northern beaver and raccoon skins, &c. &c. *January* 22, 1776. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS two story stone HOUSE, with a piazza, kitchen, and two stores adjoining, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, a well of excellent water near the kitchen, and a cart-way leading into the yard; situated next to Friends Meeting-house, on the main street leading through Germantown, is a pleasant situation, and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Third-street, Philadelphia. JOHN PARRISH, ROBERT DAWSON. § 51. *Tf.*

*Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.*

*For* LONDONDERRY,

The Brig *MINERVA*,
JOHN WINNING, MASTER,

WILL be clear to sail by the 20th of February next, at farthest. For Passage only, apply to JOSEPH WILSON, or the Master on board. There will be every necessary accommodation provided for Passengers, and those whose this Opportunity may suit, are desired to be speedy in applying.

SEVERAL Sums of MONEY, from £50. to £1700. to be lett out at interest, on good real security, by JOHN ORD, Notary-Public and Conveyancer, in Front-street.

Any person that has a neat, genteel SADDLE HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, four or five years old, warranted sound, well broke, that can pace, gallop and trot, to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser, by applying to the said *Philad. Jan.* 22, 1776. ¶ JOHN ORD.

*Bucks County, January* 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to be directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the first day of February next, a certain messuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of land, containing about 115 acres, situate in Lower-Makefield township; bounded by lands of Thomas Winder, Moses Winder, William Yeardley, deceased, and others; late the property of Matthias Simcock; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

*Bucks County, January* 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the fifth day of February next, a valuable messuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of about 110 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the townships of Warrington and Warwick, on the road leading from the Old York Road to Bethlehem, &c. bounded by land of Patrick Carr, and others; it being an old accustomed house of entertainment. Also a large quantity of household goods and kitchen furniture, horses, cows, and farming utensils; now in the possession of Matthew Knox; late the property of John Craig; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

*Bucks County, January* 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the eighth day of February next, a messuage or tenement, and plantation of about 86 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Bensalem; bounded by the land of Harman Vansant, Harman Titus, John Rodman, and others; during the life of Peter Vansant therein; late the estate of the said Peter Vansant; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A TWO story brick HOUSE, and LOT of LAND, situate on King's-street, near the Goal, in the Borough of Lancaster. The lot is 16½ feet in front, and 220 feet deep; on the premises is a brick kitchen, and good stable; a pump of good water in the yard; there is a frame house on the back of the lot, one story high, with a cellar, and a spring of water in it. Any person inclinable to purchase or rent the above described lot and houses, may have immediate possession, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. ¶ NICHOLAS WALTER.

*Philadelphia, January* 24, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Patterson, late of Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to pay, and those that have any just demands on said estate, are desired to leave them, properly proved, with the subscriber, in order for adjustment. HENRY LISLE, Administrator.

The indentures of a bound girl, about 9 years of age, to be disposed of for a small premium, to a good place.

To be lett, two plantations, adjoining each other, in West New-Jersey, Gloucester county, about 20 miles from the town of Gloucester, on one of which is a good bearing orchard, both have convenient dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and about 30 acres cleared land; any person inclining to rent, by applying to said Henry Lisle, in Second-street, below the Bridge, may know the terms. Security for the payment of the rent will be required. ‡

N. B. Sundry household furniture, and childrens clothes, with other wearing apparel, have been clandestinely taken from the plantation, on which said Thomas Patterson lately lived, since his death; a handsome reward will be given, to the person that will furnish sufficient proof of the fact, to convict the offender.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, on Sunday last, the 21st of January, 1776, a servant man, by trade a Shoe-maker, goes by the name of JOHN TAYLOR, and has been in the King's service; had on, when he went away, a blue coatee, with hair buttons, and jacket of the same; a greasy pair of leather breeches, light coloured ribbed stockings, a new pair of pumps, yellow buckles, and an old beaver hat, cocked. Whoever will bring said servant to his master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by HENRY SPEING. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

*RUN away from the subscriber, living near the Drawbridge, in Front-street, Philadelphia, on Friday, the 19th of January, 1776, an indented servant man, named* Richard Trusted, *a native of Old England, born in London, by trade a Gun-stocker, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin visaged, a little pock-pitted, straight black hair, dark hazel eyes, his upper fore teeth rather project forward, is much given to company, and a great singer; had on, when he went away, a dark London brown coat and waistcoat, buckskin breeches, almost new, black worsted stockings, much darned in the feet, half-worn shoes, Pinchbeck buckles, an old check shirt, and a black silk handkerchief; he is a very artful fellow, much given to lying, and may perhaps forge a pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by* ¶ JOHN NICHOLSON, *Gunsmith.*

*Upper-Merion, January* 22, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

*FOR apprehending and delivering the body of a certain Henry Wells to the subscriber, Constable of Upper-Merion, in the county of Philadelphia, or in the Goal of said county. Said Wells is about 21 or 22 years of age, a Blacksmith by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, wore his own straight black hair; had on, when he made his escape, a brown coat, a red jacket, dirty leather breeches, grey ribbed stockings, round Pinbeack buckles, with holes in the rims, a half-worn fur hat, the fur mostly worn off. Said Henry Wells stands charged on oath, to be the father of a bastard child, now in said township, and was this day apprehended and in my custody for the same, and therefore made his escape. I do hereby offer the above reward to any person or persons who will apprehend the said Henry Wells, and secure him as aforesaid, or deliver him to* ANDREW SHINLINE, *Constable.* ¶

*Chester, January* 21, 1776.

*WAS committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negroe man, named Bristol, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he is a brisk lively fellow, and says he belongs to Frederick Baker, of Philadelphia, and did once belong to Jonathan Cowpland, in Chester. Also Cornelius Leary, who says he is a servant to Mary Thomas, in Chester county; he stutters very much when he goes to talk. Their owners are desired to come, pay charges and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by* ¶ JOEL WILLIS, *Goaler.*

FOR BARBADOS.

The Snow PHILADELPHIA,
MICHAEL POWER, Master;

A New vessel, and a prime sailer, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail the beginning of February, wind and weather permitting.

For passage, apply to the master on board, at Mr. Thomas Cliffe's, or to SAMUEL and CHARLES MASSEY.

out wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other nations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious industry of near three millions of subjects, which centered here. That commerce has already taken its flight, and our American merchants are now deploring the consequences of a wretched policy, which has been pursued to their destruction. It is, Sir, no less ruinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the fleets and armies necessary for this nefarious undertaking, so that we are wasting our present wealth, while we are destroying the sources of all we might have in future.

"I speak, Sir, as a friend to England and to America, but still more to universal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I trust no part of the subjects of this vast empire will ever submit to be slaves. I am sure the Americans are too high spirited to brook the idea. Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect so wicked a purpose. The conduct of the present Administration has already wrested the sceptre of America out of the hands of our Sovereign, and you have now scarcely a Post-master left in the whole northern continent. More than half the empire is already lost, and almost all the rest is in confusion and anarchy. The Ministry have brought our Sovereign into a more disgraceful situation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already lost, by their fatal councils, more territory than the three great united powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injustice from Administration.

"England was never engaged in a contest of such importance to our most valuable concerns and possessions. We are fighting for the subjection of a country infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increases the wealth, the natural strength and population. Should we not succeed, it will be a bosom friendship soured to hate and resentment. We shall be considered as their most implacable enemies, an eternal separation will succeed, and the grandeur of the British empire pass away. Success seems to me not equivocal, but impossible. However we may differ among ourselves, they are perfectly united. On this side the Atlantic party rage unhappily divides us, but one soul animates the vast northern continent of America, the General Congress and each Provincial Assembly. An appeal has been made to the sword, and at the close of the last campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's-Hill, with the loss of 1200 men. Are we to pay as dearly for the rest of America? The idea of conquest is as romantic as unjust.

"The Honourable Gentleman who moved the Address, says "the Americans have been treated with lenity." Was your Boston port bill a measure of lenity? Was your fishery bill a measure of lenity? Was your bill for taking away the charter of the Massachusetts-Bay a measure of lenity, or even justice? I omit your many other gross provocations and insults, by which the brave Americans have been driven into their present state. He asserts that they avow a disposition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the late and the present Congress, uniformly tend to this one object, of being put on the same footing they were in at the year 1763. This has been their only demand, from which they have never varied.

"Their daily prayers are for "liberty, peace and safety." I use the words of the Congress of the last year. They justly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other subjects of the empire. If you confine all our trade to yourselves, say they, if you make a monopoly of our commerce, if you shut all other ports of the world against us, tax us not too; if you do, then give us a free trade, such as you enjoy yourselves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can and will cheerfully pay taxes.

"It must give, Sir, every man who loves this country, the deepest concern at the naming, in the Address, foreign troops, Hanoverians and Hessians, who are now called to interfere in our domestic quarrels, not to dwell this day on the illegality of the measure. The militia, indeed, are now employed, and that noble institution is at present complimented by Ministers, who hate the very name of a militia, because the embodying of those forces enables Administration to butcher more of our fellow subjects in America.

"Sir, I disapprove not only the evil spirit of the whole Address, but likewise the wretched adulation of almost every part of it. My wish and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the House, and that another dutiful, yet decent, manly Address will be presented to the King, praying his Majesty that he would sheathe the sword, prevent the farther effusion of the blood of our fellow subjects, adopt some mode of negociation with the General Congress, in compliance with their repeated petition, and thereby restore peace and harmony to this distracted empire."

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Dec.* 8.

We are glad to inform our readers, that the troubles which have lately disturbed our western frontiers are now, in a great measure, removed, and from the measures adopted by the Provincial Congress, and pursued by the Council of Safety, we have now a prospect of peace and quietness, in a very short time, being restored in these parts.

The following is the best account of the late transactions in that quarter, that we have been able to collect.

About six weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cunningham of Ninety-six, who had taken a very active part in the disturbances last summer, and who refused to accede to the treaty concluded by the Hon. William Henry Drayton with the insurgents, was taken prisoner, brought to town and put in goal, where he still remains. His friends, upon being informed of this, gathered in a body, with his brother Patrick Cunningham at their head, intending, as is supposed, to make reprisals. Our late Council of Safety, at that time, had sent one thousand weight of gun-powder, and one thousand pounds of lead, to the Lower Cherokee Indians, who were in great want of ammunition for hunting, and who had given the strongest assurances of observing a strict neutrality in the present unhappy dispute. This Cunningham's party determined to take possession of, which they easily effected, it being escorted only by a few rangers, whom they allowed to depart. The Congress was sitting when advice of this outrage was received, and they determined immediately to adopt such measures as would effectually prevent the like in future. They accordingly ordered Colonels Richardson, Thompson, Neel and Thomas, to march with a body of rangers and militia. Major James Maylon, with about 46 men of the rangers; and Major Andrew Williamson, with about 460 of the militia, hearing that the insurgents were encreasing daily in numbers, and threatening, while there was no apparent opposition, to ravage the country, joined their forces; and, upon the 17th of last month, having received certain intelligence that the enemy were within a few miles of them, hastily erected a slight square breast-work of old fence rails, joined to a barn on a spot of clear ground, on which, in proper places, they fixed a few swivel guns. On the next day, and before the breast-work was quite finished, they were surrounded by about two thousand of the malecontents, that were led on by Major Joseph Robinson, who sent a message to Majors Maylon and Williamson, desiring that they and their men should lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners, which was rejected with disdain. The goal, which is about 300 yards distance from the fort, was taken possession of by Robinson's party, who had likewise cut off all communication between the stockade and the only spring of water near it. On the same day they took two men belonging to the rangers or militia prisoners, upon which there began a smart firing on both sides, and was continued, with little intermission, till Tuesday at sunset. Notwithstanding the party in the fort were without water near two days, yet, animated by the example of their commanders, they determined to endure every extremity rather than submit. On Tuesday evening, Major Maylon received a message from Major Robinson, offering a cessation of hostilities for twenty days, which was agreed to. At that time, Majors Maylon and Williamson had nearly expended their ammunition, a circumstance they had the address to conceal from their men. Of our party fourteen were wounded, one mortally; of the enemy it is known several (some say fifty-two) were killed, and many wounded; but particulars are concealed. That their loss exceeds ours is not to be doubted, else why should two thousand men make advances for suspension of hostilities to five hundred, whom they had a few days before insolently demanded to surrender at discretion.

The last accounts from the back country inform us that Col. Richardson was on his march, and near the habitations of the rebels against liberty, with near three thousand men; and that Col. Polk, of North-Carolina, had set out to join him with six hundred men; so that, when all our troops are united, there will be a body of upwards of four thousand men, a force, without doubt, sufficient to restore peace and good order in those parts.

*January* 16, 1776.

WAS put on board a sloop belonging to David Tryon, of Wilmington, then lying at Philadelphia, some time last November was a year, by some person, supposed to be going towards Baltimore-town, in Maryland, one gun barrel, one gun lock, two brass mountings for breech, lock-plate and trigger-guard for guns, with sundry other brass-foundery. The owner, by applying to Joseph Stedham, living in the Borough of Wilmington, within one month from the date, proving his property, paying charges, shall have them again; otherwise they will be sold for the charges, and the overplus will be left in the hands of the Treasurer of the Corporation, or some other fit person, for the owner to receive it of, on applying and making sufficient proof of his being the owner of the aforesaid articles. ¶

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a sorrel HORSE, about 11 years old, about 14 hands high, some white on his hind feet, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

*December* 9, 1775. ‖ DAVID COMBS.

*Lancaster Goal, January* 16, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that we, *John Williams*, and *John Brown*, languishing prisoners in the Goal of Lancaster, intend applying to the honourable House of Assembly of this province, at their next sitting, in February, to obtain an Act to be made for the relief of our persons from confinement. JOHN WILLIAMS,
¶ JOHN BROWN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THESE are to certify that I, a native of Ireland, left it since the unnatural contest between Great-Britain and America took place, and find, that the weak, wicked, and bloody Ministry has such influence on the press, as to conceal from the people the true state of facts, and represents the Americans as traitors, in an actual state of rebellion, aiming at no less than an independency; which opinion I supported, till of late, brought before the Committee of the township of Donegal, in Lancaster county, who fully convinced me of my error, and by this I do express my sorrow for any thing I have done or said inimical to the cause of liberty, which I do promise hereafter to support, with all my might; and I do beseech Almighty God that the scales may fall from the eyes of my countrymen so infatuated, and that they may join hand in hand with me, in supporting the cause of American liberty. Witness my hand, this 16th day of December, 1775. ‖ JOHN MOGEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of *Jeremiah Patterson*, late of Chester county, that the Auditors appointed by the Court, intend to meet at the house of John Scott, in the township of Willis-town, in said county, on the 30th day of this instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place, those who have any demands against said *Patterson*, are desired to attend with their accounts and vouchers, that their accounts may be proved before them according to law; the Auditors intending to make their report to the Court, as soon as possible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors: Such, therefore, as do not attend, may blame none but themselves, if they should be excluded. All persons indebted to said *Patterson*, are desired to come and pay the same forthwith, to prevent costs. JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE,
*First-Month* 2, 1776. ISAAC MASSEY,
¶ JESSE GARRETT.

*Germantown, January* 5, 1776.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 25th instant, by the subscriber, if not sold before at private sale,

A LARGE commodious stone Dwelling-house, suitable for a Gentleman's country seat; with a large barn and cyder-house; also nine acres of very valuable land, being meadow, orchard, and garden; the house is situated nearly opposite to John Jones's tanyard. The vendue to be held at Andrew Heath's, in Germantown, at the Sign of the Sadler's Arms, at one o'clock in the afternoon; where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MAG'DALENE MACKANET.

*N. B.* Any person inclining to purchase the said place, may know the terms, by applying to the abovementioned MAGDALENE MACKANET, or ANDREW HEATH. ¶

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* EDWARD HARRY, *deceased, late of Cumru township, Berks county, and province of Pennsylvania, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they make payment of such debts, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the house of Erhard Rose, tavern-keeper, in Reading (where attendance will be given) they will be compelled thereto by law. Likewise all creditors to said estate are desired to come and receive their money; and all persons having settlements to make are requested to attend on said 26th day of February.*

¶ *JANE HARRY, Administratrix.*

*Chester, January* 10, 1776.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 1st day of February next, on the premises, one full half part of one sixth part of an Iron Forge, Slitting-mill, Grist-mill, Saw-mill, and two Tracts of Land, containing 129 acres, and allowance; situate in Aston, Thornbury and Middletown; and the other containing 3 acres, situate in Thornbury; subject to a mortgage to John Peirce, for 100*l.* bounded by land of Persifor Frazer, Joseph Talbot, Isaac Taylor, and others; late the estate of James Thompson; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. †

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 1st day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract or parcel of land, situate in New-London township, Chester county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Teloyd, Isaac Montgomery, John Henderson, and Robert Cain; late the estate of Robert Montgomery; seized and taken in execution by
*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 2d day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in West-town township, Chester county, containing 252 acres and one fifth of an acre; bounded by lands of Philip Taylor, John Yearsley, and Richard Collett; late the estate of John Hunt; seized and taken in execution by ‡
*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, situate in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, containing 142 acres; bounded by lands of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bent[illegible], and Thomas Scott; late the estate of Patrick Carson; seized and taken in execution by
*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate on High-street, in the Borough of Chester, containing 30 feet in breadth, and 120 in depth; subject to an annuity or groundrent of 3*l.* per annum, to Joseph Howell. And also a certain other messuage, and lot of ground, situate in Chester aforesaid, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in depth 240 feet; subject to an annuity or groundrent of 2*l.* per annum, to Francis Richardson; late the estate of John Schantlan; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

*First Month 8th*, 1776.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Frankford,

A *VALUABLE LOT of LAND, situate in Lower Dublin township, bounding on the road leading from Frankford to Newtown, and adjoining lands of Thomas Livezly, Joseph Livezly, Henry Hagerman and others, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing 43 acres, about 27 acres i scleared plow land, bad but one crop, about 7 acres extraordinary rich bottom meadow, lately cleared and drained, the rest well timbered, and all in new post and rail fence, the most part chestnut, the land is high and pleasant, and will suit well for a gentleman's country seat or tradesman, it having a beautiful prospect for building. For terms, apply to*

† *JOHN ROBERTS.*

GEORGE HAUGHTON, UPHOLSTERER,
Next the City Vendue Store, Front-street,

CONTINUES to make all kinds of Upholstery furniture, in the genteelest manner, and at the most reasonable rates; likewise informs the public in general, that he makes and sells every article in the military way, such as drums, colours, camp bedsteads and furniture, camp chairs, stools, tables, and mattrasses of all sorts, and begs to recommend himself to the several Committees and the Military Gentlemen to make markees and all sorts of tents, on the most approved method and quickest dispatch. All orders from the country strictly complied with. ¶

The said *Haughton* has a valuable improvement of 300 acres of land, within 4 miles of Fort Pitt, on which is a very good mill seat, which he will dispose of on low terms, or exchange.

TO BE LETT,

A FARM in Glouceſter county, New-Jersey, whereon the late Peter Becket lived, containing about 400 acres, 200 of which is banked meadow, and the arable land in the best order. As the quantity of meadow will require a person of activity to bring and keep it in order, any one with a sufficient stock, and well recommended for his abilities in that way, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LARDNER, in Third-street, Philadelphia.

*Philadelphia, January* 6, 1776.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, &c. being disabled further to prosecute the publishing that News-paper by an unfortunate accident of FIRE, which on the last day of the year consumed the Printing-office, together with their whole stock of Paper, Types, Press, &c.---They therefore take this method of returning their *unfeigned thanks* to those Gentlemen who were pleased to encourage the undertaking, by commencing Subscribers, and take the liberty to request they will be so kind as to pay up their subscriptions (in proportion to the time of subscribing) for the nine months the publication continued, which will at this time particularly oblige Their humble servants,

ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY commodious two story stone house and lot of ground, containing about seven acres of very good land, on which is a very good bearing orchard, with about two hundred of the best fruit trees; said place lies within nine miles of Philadelphia, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Chestnut-hill, near William Allen, Esquire's country seat, in a very pleasant and healthy situation, and would suit very well for a Gentleman's summer seat. For further particulars, enquire at the Sign of Rotterdam, in Third-street, near Race-street, Philadelphia, of ¶ PETER HAY.

*Philadelphia, January* 5, 1776.

LOST from a Sled, at the Corner of Third and Pine-streets, the 28th of December last, between the hours of 7 and 8 in the evening, Two home-made COVERLIDS, nearly new. The one a bird-eyed, blue and white, hemmed down with thread at one end; the other a flowered blue and white, bound with blue ferret at one end, both made of all wool, doubled and twisted, and knotted with white at one end. The person that has found said coverlids, by leaving them at William Whitebread's, Tavern-keeper, in Second-street, before they be damaged, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and no questions asked, paid by WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

*N. B.* If they are offered for sale, it is desired they may be stopt with the party. ¶

*STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the Subscriber, living in Darby township, Chester county, between the 24th of December, and the first of January, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, three years old last spring, has neither brand nor earmark, is a good likely mare, and in good order, is a natural pacer, with a small star in her forehead, and a long switch tail. Whoever secures the mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and if stolen, for the mare and thief, Three Pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ *JOSHUA ASH*

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